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EXAMINER
SPOONER, LAMONT M

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary	09/530,200	ASANO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	LAMONT M. SPOONER	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 December 2008</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1,4,7-24,27,30-32 and 34-39</u> is/are pending in the application.

　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1,4,7-24,27,30-32 and 34-39</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>12 October 2004</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　a)☒ All　b)☐ Some *　c)☐ None of:

　　1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Introduction

1.   This office action is in response to applicant's amendment filed

12/03/08. Claims 1, 4, 7-24, 27, 30-32, and 34-39 are currently pending.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments, see remarks, filed 12/03/08, with respect to

claims 25, 26 and 33 have been fully considered and are persuasive, as

the claims have been canceled. The 35 USC 103 rejections of claims 25,

26 and 33 have been withdrawn.

3.   Applicant's arguments filed 12/03/08, as see below, have been fully

considered but they are not persuasive.

        Regarding claims 1, 4, 7-24, 27 and 30-32, rejected under 35 USC

102 (b) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 5,652,896 to Yamauchi,

applicant argues, "The cited art does not disclose or suggest re-conversion

processing to convert the same language representation to another

representation for processing."

        In response to applicant's arguments, p.10, "Claim 1 has been

amended to recite, in part, "re-converting means for re-converting the at

least one representation to a re-converted representation by exchanging

word order of the at least one representation." Claims 17, 27, and 31 are similarly amended.

The amendment is fully supported by the specification. For example, Applicants disclose, "As stated above, 're-conversion processing' may be added between 'confirmation/selection standby' and 'machine translation'. In this processing, there is carried out only conversion, e.g., exchange word order of a portion or the like which does not change meaning or nuance of sentence within 'representation conversion'." See specification, page 25, lines 7-11.

Applicants respectfully submit that Yamauchi, at a minimum, fails to disclose or suggest a re-converting means for re-converting the at least one representation to a re-converted representation by exchanging word order of the at least one representation. The Patent Office relies on column 50, lines 24-55 to teach the re-converting means as claimed in Claims 1, 17, 27,' and 31. However, Yamauchi discloses "if the user changes the word to "karera" in the first source-language sentence, the first source-language sentence is selected, so that the representing pattern is selected." See Yamauchi, column 50, lines 50-53, emphasis added. The first source-language sentence is changed from " ga hendensho wo

tesutoshita" (" tested a transformer station") to "karera ga hendensho wo tesutoshita" ("they tested a transformer station"). See Yamauchi, column 50, line 25, 38 and 56-57."

The Examiner cannot concur, wherein Yamauchi explicitly teaches, C.39, lines 25-33, "The structure of a sentence depends on the target-language, and **information in the source-language is made so as to correspond to the information in the target-language (see FIG. 74)**. The information is stored in the request information buffer. In a case of the system which is not interactive, the default value is substituted for the information which is not extracted from the intermediate structure, and the process is then completed." Fig. 42-44 illustrate his alternative pattern, which contain a re-converted representation, wherein the representation is converted to a re-converted representation by exchanging word order of the at least one representation, his **"(<Pattern>) (|test| <SOMETHING>)"** **and his "(<AltPat> (<SOMETHING> |be tested|)**, each pattern within the Fig. 42 comprises a **re-converted** pattern, wherein the word order is exchanged. In **Fig. 74** the word order is thus exchanged, between the different patterns, and thus the representation is thus exchanged. Thus

applicant's arguments regarding the rejections under 35 USC 102 are

deemed unpersuasive.

Claims 17, 27 and 37, which are similarly amended inherit the above

arguments and are thus deemed unpersuasive as well.

4.   Applicant's arguments, filed on 12/03/08, with respect to newly added

claims 38 and 39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new

ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

5.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of
> matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the
> conditions and requirements of this title.

6.   Claims 27, 30-32, 36, 37 and 39 are rejected under 35 USC 101 as

not falling within one of the four statutory categories of invention. While the

claims recite a series of steps or acts to be performed, a statutory

"process" under 35 USC 101 must (1) be tied to another statutory category

(such as a manufacture or a machine), or (2) transform underlying subject

matter (such as an article or material) to a different state or thing. The

instant claim(s) neither transform underlying subject matter nor positively

recite structure associated with another statutory category, and therefore

do not define a statutory process (i.e. outputting and displaying to a user

would tie such a claim to another statutory category).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35

U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in

this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8.   Claim 1, 4, 7-24, 27, 30-32, and 34-37 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yamauchi et al. (US 5,652,896).

As per **claims 1 and 27**, Yamauchi et al. discloses an apparatus

comprising:

input means for inputting a first natural language (C.10.lines 30-32);

converting means for converting the first natural language inputted by

the input means into a plurality of representations within the same first

natural language (Fig. 88-his cursor in a menu box containing a plurality of

converted representations in the same natural language of a first natural

language input, C.19-C.20-his plurality of representations in his source

language, Japanese, C.50 lines 34-45-his plurality of representations in the

source language as intermediate structures (S), instead of target language

patterns generated from source language, C.10.line 53, C.11.line 48-55-

intermediate structure), the plurality of representations replacing

postpositional words of the first natural language (ibid, Fig. 73, 74, Fig. 88,

the Examiner notes, postpositional phrases/words, all are included first

natural language, and are replaced in order to develop his plurality of

representations in the first natural language, C.20 lines 13-62-describe

alternate words replacing postpositional words, and having "sem" left over

in a pattern, functioning as an auxiliary, however, does not teach having a

source language that precludes postpositional phrases from being replaced

by another representation, furthermore the entire source language

sentence is processed, including postpositional phrases, C.20 lines 61-67,

and may be replaced, C.21 lines 18-25-his "sem"/postpositional word and

further word creation to the structure);

confirmation means for confirming at least one representation

converted by the converting means as being closest in meaning to the

inputted first natural language (Fig. 88 his cursor providing confirmation

means for closest in meaning of one of a plurality of representations of an

input, C.50 lines 45-47-his selection as the intended/inherent closest in

meaning, C.13.lines 44-50-generations of the intermediate structure (S)

from the source input, C.38.lines 27-29);

re-converting means for re-converting the at least one representation

to a re-converted representation (C.50 lines 24-49, his plurality of source

language sentences generated and one selected, thus confirmed, there is a

re-conversion, and edit to the source sentence, C.50 lines 45-55-re-

converted source language sentence through the positioning and editing of

the converted source language sentence) by exchanging word order of the

at least one representation (C.39, lines 25-33, Yamauchi teaches "The

structure of a sentence depends on the target-language, and **information**

in the source-language is made so as to correspond to the

information in the target-language (see FIG. 74). The information is

stored in the request information buffer. In a case of the system which is

not interactive, the default value is substituted for the information which is

not extracted from the intermediate structure, and the process is then

completed." Fig. 42-44 illustrate his alternative pattern, which contain a re-

converted representation, wherein the representation is converted to a re-

converted representation by exchanging word order of the at least one

representation, his **"(<Pattern>) (|test| <SOMETHING>)" and his**

"**(<AltPat> (<SOMETHING> |be tested|)**, each pattern within the Fig. 42

comprises a **re-converted** pattern, wherein the word order is exchanged.

In **Fig. 74** the word order is thus exchanged, between the different patterns,

and thus the representation is thus exchanged);

processing means for translating the re-converted representation to a

second natural language (C.50 lines 45-57, his translation of the re-

converted sentence, and Figs. 75-79 and C.39 lines 40-49-his translation

as the translation of the word order exchanged representations); and

output means for outputting the second natural language processed

by the processing means (ibid, C.38.lines 55, 56).

As per **claim 4**, Yamauchi et al discloses all of the limitations of claim

1, upon which claim 4 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

the processing means carries out processing by template (Fig 28-the

template-corresponding to processing means for translation).

As per **claim 7**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of

claim 1, upon which claim 7 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

the converting means further converts the first natural language

inputted by the input means into third language (C.38.lines 7-9-retranslation

is interpreted as a third language from a first language, C.37.lines 39-59, in addition C.52.lines 35-38-Kana to Kanji to English conversion).

As per **claim 8**, Yamauchi et al discloses all of the limitations of claim 1, upon which claim 8 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

the converting means converts plural representations into single representation with respect to representation of natural language inputted by the input means (C.14.lines 17-22).

As per **claim 9**, Yamauchi et al discloses all of the limitations of claim 1, upon which claim 9 depends. Yamauchi et al. further disclose:

the converting means converts polysemous representation into plural univocal representations with respect to representation of natural language inputted by the input means (C.14.lines 50-61).

As per **claim 10**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of claim 1, upon which claim 10 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

the converting means carries out conversion by at least one of merger (integration), division, deletion, replacement and exchange of order with respect to representation of natural language inputted by the input means (C.21.lines 60-67, C.22.line 48-C.23.line 16-replacement and

deletion with respect to the source language is done with the reference

sentence with respect to the intermediate structure).

As per **claim 11**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of

claim 1, upon which claim 11 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

the input means inputs natural language by speech (C.37.lines 42-

45).

As per **claim 12**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of

claim 11, upon which claim 12 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

the confirmation means confirms, only once, natural language

inputted by speech to the input means (C.37.lines 42-45, C.38.lines 40-56).

As per **claim 13**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of

claim 1, upon which claim 13 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

the input means inputs natural language character by character

(C.37.lines 42, 43-keyboard input).

As per **claim 14**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of

claim 13, upon which claim 14 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

the confirmation means confirms, only once, natural language

inputted by character at the input means (C.37.lines 42, 43 C.38.lines 40-

56).

As per **claims 15**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of claim 1, upon which claim 15 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

the first natural language is inputted to the input means (see claim 1), the converting means converts first language inputted via the input means into a second representation of the second language and converts it into first representation of the first language having one-to-one correspondence with respect to the second representation, and the confirmation means carries out confirmation by using the first representation (C.38.lines 24-35).

As per **claims 16 and 30**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of claim 15, upon which claim 16 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

the processing means translates the first language into the second language on the basis of conversion at the converting means and confirmation at the confirmation means and the output means outputs the second language translated by the processing means (C.38.lines 24-56).

As per **claim 17 and 31**, Yamauchi et al. discloses a natural language processing apparatus comprising:

input means for inputting natural language (C.15.lines 25-27, C.37.lines 39, 40);

a plurality of processing means for implementing processing of the

natural language (C.10.lines 44-67, C.11.lines 48-55, C.37.lines 42-45,

speech input processing and analysis processing, Fig. 115 text editor

processing), at least one processing means configured to convert the first

natural language inputted into a plurality of representations of the natural

language (Fig. 88-his cursor pointed at the plurality of representations,

C.50 lines 34-45-his plurality of representations in the source language as

intermediate structures (S), instead of target language patterns generated

from source language) and to re-convert the plurality of representations into

a plurality of re-converted representations of the natural language (C.50

lines 24-49, his plurality of source language sentences generated and edit

to the source sentences, C.50 lines 45-55- produce his re-converted source

language sentences through the positioning and editing of the converted

source language sentence) by exchanging word order within the plurality of

representations (C.39, lines 25-33, Yamauchi teaches "The structure of a

sentence depends on the target-language, and **information in the source-

language is made so as to correspond to the information in the target-

language (see FIG. 74)**. The information is stored in the request

information buffer. In a case of the system which is not interactive, the

default value is substituted for the information which is not extracted from

the intermediate structure, and the process is then completed." Fig. 42-44

illustrate his alternative pattern, which contain a re-converted

representation, wherein the representation is converted to a re-converted

representation by exchanging word order of the at least one representation,

his **"(<Pattern>) (|test| <SOMETHING>)" and his "(<AltPat>**

(<SOMETHING> |be tested|), each pattern within the Fig. 42 comprises a

re-converted pattern, wherein the word order is exchanged. In **Fig. 74** the

word order is thus exchanged, between the different patterns, and thus the

representation is thus exchanged);

       a plurality of confirmation means for confirming result of processing

with respect to the natural language (Fig. 61-input confirmation in the edit

area, C.38.lines 25-30-input sentence structure), at least one confirmation

means configured to confirm at least one representation being closest in

meaning to the inputted first natural language (Fig. 88-his cursor to the

closest/intended meaning, C.50 lines 45-47 further confirmation means);

and

       output means for outputting the processed natural language

(C.37.lines 55-59, C.50 lines 45-47),

wherein a second processing means for converting the natural

language and a second confirmation means for confirming result of the

second processing (C.38.lines 40-45-second processing including

information retrieval processing by natural language wherein the

confirmation is the user selection of a presented word-to-word translation,

C.38.lines 1-9, 16, 17, which includes retrieval processing by the natural

language input) means are provided at a stage preceding a first processing

means to thereby carry out execution in advance of confirmation of the first

processing means to delete confirmation of result of the first processing

means (Fig. 78-step 19, step 20, Fig. 79 steps 25, 26...Yamakita provides

multiple confirmation means, however, in advance of his step 26, contains

an operation to delete confirmation-his deletion by selecting "Y" which

makes null the previous confirmation/taken as deletion, and provides a

current confirmation translation).

As per **claim 18**, Yamauchi discloses all the limitations of claim 17,

upon which claim 18 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

processing by the first processing means is machine translation

processing, kana-kanji conversion processing, information retrieval

processing by natural language, or representation conversion processing

by natural language (C.38.lines 40-56- translating being the first processing means, and the translation is displayed).

As per **claim 19**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of claim 17, upon which claim 19 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

processing by the second processing means is machine translation processing, kana-kanji conversion processing, information retrieval processing by natural language, or representation conversion processing by natural language (C.38.lines 40-45-second processing including information retrieval processing by natural language wherein the confirmation is the user selection of a presented word-for-word translation of natural, C.38.lines 1-9, 16, 17, which includes retrieval processing by the natural language input).

As per **claim 20 and 32**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of claim 17, upon which claim 20 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

at a stage preceding the second processing means (the speech or OCR input necessarily precedes the above cited second processing means), a third processing means and third confirmation means for confirming result thereof (speech input or OCR input and confirmation

thereof in the input Edit section, C.37.lines 39-44, Fig 61 "Editing",

"Japanese", "original"), wherein the third confirmation means is coupled to

the portion after the second or subsequent processing means, or wherein

the third confirmation means is merged or integrated into the second

confirmation means or confirmation means of the stage succeeding thereto

to carry out postponement of confirmation (C.37.lines 39-55, Fig. 65 items

21, 26, Fig 85 items 62, 66, the speech or OCR input and confirmation

means are coupled to the information retrieval from the information

recording unit which contains a plurality of information databases, which

inherently provides, until the input is confirmed-the process of receiving the

input by speech and confirming by selection of the input to be implemented

in another process, postponement of the machine translation is carried

out).

      As per **claim 21**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of

claim 20, upon which claim 21 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

      the second confirmation and the third confirmation means are merged

or integrated gives result of processing as numeric value to present the

numeric value (C.19.lines 49-57-the recognized and confirmed words

inputted and confirmed integrated identified processed natural language for
retrieval, have calculated scores).

As per **claim 22**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of
claim 20, upon which claim 22 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

the first processing means carries out machine translation (C.37.line
50)and the third processing means carries out speech recognition
(C.37.lines 44, 45).

As per **claim 23**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of
claim 20, upon which claim 23 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

speech recognition processing means for carrying out speech
recognition of natural language inputted to the input means (C.37.lines 43-
45), recognition result confirmation means for confirming recognition result
at the speech recognition processing means (C.51.line 63-C.52.line 15-
input editing means, wherein the input is confirmed by selection), machine
translation means for implementing machine translation to the result
confirmed at the recognition result confirmation means, (C.37.line 48), and
translation result confirmation means for confirming translation result at the
machine translation means (C.37.lines 55-59).

wherein representation conversion processing means for converting representation and representation conversion confirming means for confirming result of the conversion (C.10.lines 30-32, C.13.lines 44-50, C.23.lines 26-59, C.32.line 59-C.33.line 6, C.38.lines 27-29) thereof are supplemented at the preceding stage of the machine translation processing (C.23.lines 41-59) means to thereby carry out execution in advance of processing by the translation result confirmation means (C.23.lines 58, 59) to omit the translation result confirming means of the stage succeeding to the machine translation processing means (C.23.lines 58, 59, Fig. 28, Fig. 29-the translation confirming means has been omitted by the confirmation of the original input sentence conversion means-the confirmed sentence is translated without further confirmation, C.23.line 59, "the translation is completed").

As per **claim 24**, Yamauchi et al. discloses all of the limitations of claim 23, upon which claim 24 depends. Yamauchi et al. further discloses:

postponement of processing by the recognition result confirming means which merges or integrates the recognition result confirmation result with the representation conversion result confirming means existing at the stage succeeding thereto is carried out (C.37.lines 39-55, Fig. 65 items 21,

26, Fig 85 items 62, 66, the speech input and confirmation means are coupled to the information retrieval from the information recording unit which contains a plurality of information databases, which inherently provides, until the input is confirmed-the process of receiving the input by speech and confirming by selection of the input to be implemented in another process, postponement of the machine translation is carried out).

As per **claims 34 and 36**, Yamauchi teaches a natural language processing apparatus as set forth in claim 1, wherein the re-converted representation has the same meaning as the at least one representation (Fig. 42-44 illustrate his alternative pattern, which contain a re-converted representation, wherein the representation is converted to a re-converted representation by exchanging word order of the at least one representation, his **"(<Pattern>) (|test| <SOMETHING>)" and his "(<AltPat> (<SOMETHING> |be tested|)**, each pattern within the Fig. 42 comprises a **re-converted** pattern, wherein the word order is exchanged. In **Fig. 74** the word order is thus exchanged, between the different patterns, and thus the representation is thus exchanged, yet the meaning remains the same).

As per **claims 35 and 37**, Yamauchi teaches a natural language processing apparatus as set forth in claim 17, wherein the plurality of re-

converted representations have the same meaning as the plurality of representations (Fig. 42-44 illustrate his alternative pattern, which contain a re-converted representation, wherein the representation is converted to a re-converted representation by exchanging word order of the at least one representation, his **"(\<Pattern\>) (|test| \<SOMETHING\>)" and his "(\<AltPat\> (\<SOMETHING\> |be tested|)**, each pattern within the Fig. 42 comprises a **re-converted** pattern, wherein the word order is exchanged. In **Fig. 74** the word order is thus exchanged, between the different patterns, and thus the representation is thus exchanged, yet the meaning remains the same).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10.   Claims 38 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamauchi in view of Fushimoto (US 5,742,505).

     As per **claims 38 and 39**, Yamauchi et al discloses a natural language apparatus comprising:

input means for inputting a first natural language (C.15.lines 25-27, C.37.lines 39, 40);

converting means for converting the first natural language into a plurality of representations of a second natural language (Fig. 88-his menu of items, C.50 lines 24-45-as his first natural language, and second natural language)

confirmation means for confirming at least one representation of the second natural language that is the closest in meaning to the first natural language (Fig. 88-his cursor to the item representing the closest in intended meaning, C.38.lines 24-35-confirmation of second translation, Fig. 67 items 31 and 34);

processing means for implementing processing to the first natural language inputted at the input means in accordance with result of the confirmation at the confirmation means (C.37.lines 39-59-maching language processing to the input, in accordance with the result confirmation unit, 24).

Yamauchi lacks explicitly teaching wherein each of the plurality of representations of the second natural language has a one-to-one correspondence with a representation of a third natural language and the

third language being different from both the first and second languages,

and processing means for translating the at least one representation of the

second natural language to a third natural language; and outputting the

third natural language.

However, Fushimoto teaches a plurality of representations of the

second natural language has a one-to-one correspondence with a

representation of a third natural language (Fig. 8 his French to English

representations) and the third language being different from both the first

and second language (C.7 lines 25-31-his French, German and English),

and processing means for translating the at least one representation of the

second natural language to a third natural language; and outputting the

third natural language (Fushimoto, C.7 lines 1-23-his translation and

display of his third language). Therefore, at the time of the invention, it

would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to modify

Yamauchi's second language representation with a third language

representation, having a plurality of representations with one-to-one

correspondence with a third language, the third language being different

from both the first and second languages, providing the benefit of using an

intermediate language to translate from a first language to a second,

providing there is a better translation between the first and third language,

wherein the third language can further be accurately translated and

outputted in the desired language (Fushimoto, C.7 lines 1-23-as his chain

translation including three languages and output).

Conclusion

11.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications

from the examiner should be directed to LAMONT M. SPOONER whose

telephone number is 571-272-7613. The examiner can normally be

reached on 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on 571-272-7602.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or

proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained
from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status
information for published applications may be obtained from either Private
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